NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862.

MIPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Splendid Naval Battle Near Memphis.

All but One of the Rebel ... Fleet Destroyed.

The Mississippi Cleared of Rebel Gunboats and Rams.

The River Free from Its Source to Its Mouth.

Additional Particulars of the Surrender of Memphis.

Official Report of Fing Officer Davis.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862. The following despatch has been received at the Navy

To Hon. Gibson Walles, Secretary of the Navy:-Sm_I arrived here last evening at nine o'clock, companied by the mortar fleet under Captain Magruder the ordnance steamers, storeships, &c., and anchored

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, laving at the leves.

mile and a half above the city.

The engagement, which commenced at half-past five A. M. and ended at seven o'clock, terminated in a run

lantry, and is seriously hurt, but not dangerously

The result of the action was the capture or destru of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows:-

The General Beauregard, blown up and burned. The General Sterling Price, one wheel carried away.

The Jeff. Thompson, set en fire by a shell and burned

The Sumter, badly cut up by shot, but will be re

The Little Rebel, boiler exploded by shot, and other wise injured, but will be repaired.

beginning of the astion. Her name is not known. A hoat, supposed to be the Van Dorn, escaped from

to take the shore. Many of their wounded and priso

Colonel Fitch came down at eleven o'clock, and ha

taken military possession. C. H. DAVIS.

Official Despatches from Colonel Ellett.

The rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning opposite Memphis, and opened a vigorous fire upon ou

gunboats, which was returned with equal spirit. I ordered the Queen, my flagship, to pass between

the sunboats, and run down ahead of them upon the two Colonel Ellett, in the Monarch, of which Captain Dryden deavored to back down stream, and then to turn and run, but the movement was fatal to them. The Queen struck the wreck. After separating the rebel steamer sunk. My saved. A pistol shot wound in the leg deprived me of the power to witness the remainder of the fight. The Monarch also passed ahead of our gunboats and wont most gallantly into action. She first struck the rebel boat that struck my flagship, and sunk the robel. She was then struck by one of the rebel rame, but sot injured. She then pushed on and struck the the Beauregard was struck in the boiler by a shot from one of our gunboats. The Monarch then push modore and crew escaping. The Monarch then, finding the Beauregard sinking, took her in tow until she sank in shoel water. Then, in compliance with the rethe remaining gunboat and some transports which had

engineers and military guard of the Monarch and Queen, the brave conduct of Capt. Dryden, or the heroic conduct of Lieut, Colonel Ellett. I will name all parties in

I am myself the only person to my fleet who was dis-CHARLES ELLETT. JR.

Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet. The second despatchsfrom Colonel; Ellect was received

at the War Department this evening. OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862.

the Monarch to may to you briefly that two of the rebe; steamers were sunk outright and immediately by the shock of my two rams. One, with a large amount collision with the Queen, and secured by her erew. After I was personally disabled, another rebel boat, which was also hit by a shot from the gun boats, was conk by the Monarch, and towed into shoat fire of our ganboats, was pushed into shore and secured by the Honorch. Of the gunboate, I can only say that

> CHARLES ELLETT, JR., Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

Interesting Particulars of the Naval Battle and Occupation of Memphis.

they bore themselves, as our Navy always does, bravely

CAIRO, June 8, 1862. Our forces are in possession of Memphis.
The fictills, consisting of five supposts at

Finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph, the fiotilis passed on, and at eight o'clock on Thursday evening the nchored two miles above Memphis. The rams gunboase anchored test accessors. A reconnoissance was then made. The rebel fleet, consisting of the following vessels—the Gen. Van Dorn, flagship, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Lovell, Jeff. Thompson, Beauregard, Little Robel and

rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel, from a rifle gun, at a long range, fell within a short distance of a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at a long range. The rams had, in the meantime, ad-vanced, and the rebel ram Beauregard, being in the ad-vance, was singled out by the federal rams Monarch and the rebel craft. The Monarch succeeded in striking her aminships, almost cutting her in two, causing her to fill and sink immediately in the channel, directly opposite the city. At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dash at the Monarch, which by this time was in the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow intended for her struck the rebel boat General Price, taking away hor wheel, making it necessary for the Jeff. Thompson, when she ran ashore, and soon after the rebel boats having now been disabled, the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sumter, Bragg and Little Rebel, which had been

Captain Montgomery, the Flag Officer, with most of the officers and men, succeeded in making their escape

The Union ram Lancaster was struck by the Beaute gard early in the engagement, and slightly disabled.

Colonel Ellett, in command of the Union rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter and stunned tempo through the engagement. This is the only casualty on

from Illinois, who did good execution in picking off the The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and priseners in

heavy, but not yet fully ascertained. Our tugs are busily engaged ploking up the crews of their disabled

nmander Davis sent the fellowing note to the Mayor

Of the city of Memphis:

UNITED STATES FLAG STRAWER BESTON, }
OFF MEXPHS, June 6, 1862.

I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authosity of the United States, which I have the honor to represent. I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant,
G. N. DAVIS, Flag Officer.

was followed by an excited crowd, but were not inter fered with. The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana regiments now occupy the place. Colonel Fitch is in com

been made. It is even asserted that it will not be neces lie abreast of the city. We captured five large steamers which were moored at the levee. The rebels burned a new gunboat, which was nearly ready to launch

The Union fleet engaged eight rebel boats before semphis on Friday morning, sinking two, burning one, One of the Union rams was disabled. No person killed

ook place at the time of occupa All the cotton in the city was burned and much sugar

The Union soldiers out down the rabel flag which was The departing trains are crowded with refugees. tores are closed and Confederate money refused.

Rebel Account of the Fight.

the naval engagement, and says three shots were fired mander Montgomery ordered the feet to fall back, which The rebel fleet retired to opposite Bear street, but no longer in line of battle, when one of the receive her. After a contest or snors duration, use Beauregard avoided a blow intended for her, and struck her adversary forward of the wheelhouse. The blow placed the federal boat hors du combat. She hauled off and made for the Arkansas shore, where she remained Arkansas shore. The Beaurogard, nothing daunted by the disasters which had befallen the others, the others. The loss of life in this engagement cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty.

A number are known to have fallen by the enemy's sharpshooters. It is supposed that a great number went down with the sinking vessels. The loss of the enemy, other than the ram mentioned, is not known. Their boats were altegether superior to ours in every respect. They therefore austained small loss, save in hand to hand encounters. The Bluffs in part of the city were crowded with spectators during the engagement. Business of every kind was suspended. The engagement lasted an hour and five minutes.

Letters from the Gulf announce the capture of the schooner Newcastle by the brig Bainbridge, and the

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE.

and Attack Fort Horgan.

Our City Point Correspondence,

OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON

Capture of Stone, Near Charleston, by the Union Gunbouts.

Our Naval Correspondence.

UNITED STATES STRAMER ALABAMA, OFF CHARLESTON, May 29, 1862.

Operations of the Alantic Blockading Fleet—Rebel Schooner

Rum Ashore—Altempt to Fire the Calauba—B is Not

Worth the Risk—Altack on Two of the Alabama's Boa's Crews-Rebel Cavalry Dispersed by a Shot from the Pocc hontas, de., de.

blockading experience, matters in this quarter begin to sasume a decidedly interesting and exciting appearance. ron cruising off this place have captured three ste and a juvenile fleet of sailing craft, besides running

On the night of the 7th inst. we slipped our cable at chased a schooner into Lighthouse Inlet, between Morris and Folly Islands, firing our twenty-pound rifled Parrott guarantees. that she was hard and fast among the breakers, with tug Aid was also as near her as she could get, trying to within effective range; but the Pocahontas, of lighte eiving in reply the fire of a small battery up the inlet an

chand, of the James Anger, to run into Beach linet, between Sulivan's and williams islands, and destroy the robel steamer Catawba, chased in and run sahore by the blockaders while attempting to run into Charleston. Accordingly, at 5 P. M., the tide proving favorable, the Alabama and Poeshontas got under weigh and steamed alowly in until within gun range, when we shelled the woods and hills on Sullivan's Island to discover, if possible, the locality and range of the batteries that were known to exist at that point. We elicited no response, hewever, and the only specimen of animated nature that was visible to the naked eye was a single sentinel, solitary and alone, standing post at what appeared to be a guardhouse or soldiers' quarters. A "rotten shot" bursting near him caused him to leave his post without the assistance of the corporal of the guard. Going skill further in, we paid our compliments to the Catawba, throwing shot and shell for about an hour, making beautiful line shots; but in consequence of a long ground swell satting in from the sea the vessels roiled quite heavily, which very materially interfered with the accuracy of the sim of our gunners.

Although the steamer was struck several times, our shell failed to set her on fire, as she had already sunk to the guards, and the breakers were washing over her decks. Therefore it was deemed advisable to sand a boat expedition in to burn her, unless attended with too much risk. Accordingly, two of the Alabama's boats were decks. Therefore it was deemed advisable to sand a boat expedition in to burn her, unless attended with too much risk. Accordingly, two of the Alabama's boats were her decks. Therefore it was deemed advisable to sand a boat word in the standard of a striller ymen opened upon them from their concealment at the head of the inlet, their missiles dropping among the boats, a great deal too close for comfort or equanimity of mind. From their close vicinity to the Catawba the boat officers could plainly see that she was completely ridded, and th

despatched to a party of scampering horsement the best of their way along the beach in the dira Charleston, and bursting in their very misst account this work was going on, a rebel flag of truce was outside communicating with the British steamer Racer, and

rille. Upon the approach of the gunboats our positions on Battery Island were also evacuated and the quarters burned.

(From the Charleston Courier of May 21.]

The vessels which approached the entrance were four in number, one of which got ashore on the bar, and alree came into the harbor at Stone, all of them being small vessels, steam propellers and schooner rigged. They immediately commenced shelling Coie's Island, Goat and Kiawah Islands, and, as our heavy guns at those points had been removed by order of General Pemberton, the troops which were stationed there immediately evacuated the place, burning the barracks and other property before leaving. The lincoin war vessels immediately continued up Stone river, firing all the way, and finally laid to at a point near Battery Island and Legareville. The position at Battery Island and Legareville. The position at Battery Island was also given up on the approach of the enemy, and the quarters burned. It is said by those who witnessed it that a person on John's Island hoisted the white sag on the approach of the gunbeats.

Lieutenant Stevens, in command of a detachment on board the steamers Marion and General Cinch, very kindly offered this individual any assistance necessary for the removal of his negroes and valuables; but he resolutely declined, saying that he would claim protection elsewhere, and immediately afterwards raised the white flag fore and aft, and came up to his assistance. We reserve comment until we are enabled to obtain something more authentic. In strong contrast with that proceeding was the act of two faithful negroes, who, when the boats were approaching Legareville, gathered some combestible material and set fire to the what to prevent the enemy from landing.

No MORE for to be Sold.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 24.]

The military authorities of Charleston have very properly stopped the further sale of the small stock of ice still remaining in that city, decuining it right to reserve it for the sick and wounded soldiers.

General Wool and staff arrived this morning. The

Nine of the Southern wounded on board the State of Mains passed themselves of for Union men when interrogated by the surgeons. Their deception was discovered

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Intended Visit of the Count de Persigny to the United States.

Jeff. Davis' Report of the Battle at Fair Oaks.

A Great Victory Claimed for

the Rebels,

COUNT DE PERSIGNY COMING TO AMERICA. voyage was undertaken at the instigation of the English Cabinet, and that nothing would be done in reference to

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE BATTLE AT PAIR OAKS. ignates the battle of the Seven Pines as a glorious victory made eight thousand prisoners, taken seventy guns, and a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war.

and either superior skill or superior courage gave the

ated by the rebeis, gentlemen here from the Southwest are confirmed in their belief that the picked troops of netropolis monopolizes the anxieties of the radicals

ter. From this fact the force of the recent encounts

Lord Lyons called at the State Department yesterday on the occasion of the arrival of the British ratification and, by direction of his government, expressed their ountries, and to the cause of humanity, by his agency

Friendly consultations have taken place between between Major General B ther and the foreign Consuls in New Orleans on his taking military possession of the city. The fact is ascertained that it has been made the from the Netherlands, and that the Hon. Reverdy John sary proofs for final consider tion.

THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN REGARD

Notwithstanding the recall of Bull run Russell as corkicked out of all the Union camps and ejected from all exhibit his snobbishness, there is no doubt that the opportunities to know, that the private instructions They have waited too long. If the war had been less vigorously prosecuted by the federal government, and the rebels had not been signally defeated at all points with France, growing out of the conduct of the triple occupation of Mexico, and our government has awed the mistress of the seas by an exhibition of its inexhaustible esources and its vast power on land and sea.

THE LABORS OF SECRETARY STANTON. prosecute the war and push forward our armies. He is there all night, and has replied to despatches from various points at all hours of the night. His vigilance has

THE CHESAPEARE AND ONIO CANAL. The Cheenpeake and Ohio Canal is still in opera Boats loaded with coal and produce continue to arrive, but it is feared that injuries may have been done by the

nanufacturing every description of ordnance. At the Columbia armory three hundred women are employed in thousand are manufactured per day. A large ferce is also engaged at the arsenal fitting out batteries, siege guns and naval ordnance, and preparing fixed ammunition for

A commission, consisting of the leading physicians of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—namely, Drs. Dixon, Coffey, McCandisas and Hamilton—sent by the Sanitary Association of that city to aid in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here yester-day, having been furnished by the Surgeon General with

United States bark Amanda, who volunteered his services on board the Monitor during her engagement with the Merrimac, was yesterday promoted to be setting volunteer lieutenant.

Acting Lieutenant E. Brodhead has been ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia

IMPORTANT REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Judge Rost, the Rebel Commissioner to Spain, and Captain Huse, the Purchaser of Munitions of War in Europe.

Interesting Interview Between Judge Rost and the Spanish Secretary of State.

Napoleon Fearful of the Increasing Naval Power of the North.

England. Pull of Abolitionists and in Favor of India Cotton, the Enemy of the South.

Spain the Only Friend of the Rebels.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

Shipments of Guns and Rifles to the South,

. &c.,

The documents given below by some means failed to reach their destination, and came instead into the hand s of the State Department here. They afford some curious light upon the inside of the affairs of the sham govern persons to whom they are addressed, unless it be in this

JUDGE ROOT TO R. M. T. HUNTER.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SPANISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN
APPAIRS—"THE SOUTH CLEARLY RIGHT."

COMMISSION OF HIN CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
MADRID, MARCH 21, 1662.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, &c., &c. .—
Sin—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in Madrid, accompanied by Mr. Fearn, as the news of our reverses was being received. After waiting some time in the expectation of learning its real nature and extent through Southern papers, I applied for and obtained an interview with Mr. Calderon Colleages, the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs, whose recopition was kind and friendly. I told him at the outset that my government had been anxious from the beginning to form friendly relations with Spain, and had sent me. In August last instructions to proceed to this court, which the arrest and detention of Messrs. Mason and Slidell had prevented me from obeying sconer. I stated the nature of those instructions, and ventured the hope that the object of my mission might be attained without too great a delay. After expressing his gratification at my safe arrival, and the assurance that I would be pleased with the society of Madrid, as all previous American envoys had been, he asked me whether I had any authentic accounts of our recent reverses, and expressed great surrive that iffect thousand Confederates should have sur-

that those measures had created in the North a dee feeling of hestility against Spain, and that while the recognition of our government would not involve this courty in war, no delay would diminish the intensity of tha feeling. He said they had no fear from that quarter, and were fully prepared for any emergency, as they had done no act which was not in strict conformity with the law of nations. After he had explained to me the droum stances which led to the annexation of St. Domingo and the object of the Mexican expedition, I handed him a printed list, sent to me by Mr. Helm, of the vessels which had entered the ports of Goba after breaking the blockade, and of those which left Cuba and entered Southern ports, and stated to him the blockade was surely ineffective, both from the number of vessels which had violated it, and from the fact that it was a blockade maintained by crusers, and set by ships-of-war permanently stationed at the mouth of Southern rivers and harbors. He said differences of opinion might be entertained as to its effectiveness; but this was one of those questious in which one nation could not act alone; and, as England and France agrees in opinion that the blockade could not be considered heeffective, Spain would not differ from them.

Before taking leave I handed to Mr. Collastes a copy of the commencuation to Earl Russell, and his answer, and also a copy of my instructions, for which he was thankful. He expressed the hope that we might have frequent conversations together, and appeared anxious to obtain correct information, through Southern sources. He was astonished that our government had not provided means for transmiting that information, and requested me, when I received any that was important, to impart it to him. If his is the substance of what may be considered to some importance in a long and cord, if me any of them is to have a dependent Power. If it be so, and the war is to many years, as the fresident intimates in his inaugura, it will be for him to determine whether it is consu

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CAPTAIN HUSE TO MAJOR GORGAS.

nent:—
I have had great difficulties to contend with in shipping the field artillery winch, as I have previously informed you, I should acou send from Hamburg.

Messrs. Frazer, Tresholme & Co., of this city, placed at my disposal a fine ship—the Eshama—which I supposed would take all the batteries. It is found, however, that the cargo is so difficult to stow that but six or seven batteries.

I have requested the chairman to hand to me a tender for supplying forty thousand riles from their manufactory. Enclosed I have the honor to submit a copy of their proposition. In case the lepartment should desire me to make this contract, I beg to be informed at the earliest moment, as otherwise I may find it impossible to arrange the matter. Thinking it possible that the Department might desire a smaller bore, I made inquiries on this point, and found that they could make a smaller bore, but not without altering several of the machines. The exterior of the rife would have to be left the same as at present. It is the opinion of some British officers that the barrel of the Enfeld rife is teo light. Making the bore smaller, therefore, would rather be an improvement in giving greater strength to the rife.

The Austrian bore is slightly smaller than the English; but almost every other European government rifle is of a briger bore. The Austrian rifle is a very serviceable weapon, though to one accustomed to Enfeld and Springfield arms they have a very rough appearance. I am in a position to purchase 20,000 to 30,000 Austrian rifle at about forty shillings each, say about \$10. At present I am not in a position as regards tunds to make the purchase, incamuch as force at least \$400,000 more than I have the means of paging.

sible without endangering its good name; but I must now limit myzelf to the contracts already made. I must pay my debts before doing anything more. As soon, however, as money sufficient for the purpose is received, I shall invest it (uniess I receive orders to the contrary) in four batteries of Austrian riled field artillery, thirty-two gues, suitable for gun cotton as well as for powder, which guns if have already secured, and 20,000 rifes, now in the Vienna Arsenat. Unless I should be able to purchase a large number like 10,000 to 20,000, I should not, without special orders, depart from the Enfield bore—not that the Austrian bore is too small, but because of the great importance of uniformity of bers. It has given me great concern that I have not been able to make better arrangements for running in the several cargest that have been forwarded. It is impossible, as I have stated in my previous letter, to obtain vessus with capacity for cargo and coal for so long a voyage that have at the same time the requisits speed for attempting the blockade. I have endeavored to purchase a very fast paddle-wheel steamer, to run from Nassan to the coast; but I have no money now for any purpose. I should not hesitase to appropriate money to this object, even without orders, seeing how leng the Gladistor was declained at Nassan, and considering the great importance of these goods being axiely landed.

The Economist, Licutesant Fauntleroy, was at Bermuda on the 6th of March, expecting to sail the next morning. As we have dates from New York to the 20th of March, with no account of the Economist, I have strong hopes that she has arrived at a Confederate port. The steamer floms sailed while I was in Hamburg. It was intended that she should take five hundred barrels of gunpowder. I found on my return to London, however, that the powder has all been and to decome of the vessel being full. Had I been in London I should have sent powder in preference to anything else.

On board the Minna, consigned to J. Adderley & Co., are the fol

ellent and full report of the siege and capture of Corinth banks of the Chickshominy river and the city of Hick-